

POVERTY, POPULATION GROWTH, AND HUMAN CAPITAL
DEVELOPMENT IN KEDAH DARUL AMAN

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UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
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POVERTY, POPULATION GROWTH, AND HUMAN CAPITAL
DEVELOPMENT IN KEDAH DARUL AMAN

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A Project Paper Submitted to Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School
of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia in a Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science Management

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I certify that all supports and assistance received in preparing this project paper and all the sources abstracted have been acknowledge in this stated project paper.

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ABSTRACT

In this project paper to see the relationship between poverty and population growth in Kedah Darul Aman State – Malaysia. Afterward to analyst the real condition in this state uses PEST analysis and SWOT analysis. Finally, to know about what human capital development program will be done in Kedah Darul Aman State. In the State of Kedah Darul Aman when we look at data from the year 2006 – 2010 the population increased from year to year. Population increase followed by an increase in the number of poor people. Changes in population growth affect the rate of poverty in the State of Kedah Darul Aman, but not significantly because of many other factors that affect the level of poverty. PEST analysis consists of "Political, Economic, Social, and Technological analysis" and describes a framework of macro-environmental factors used in environmental scanning in Kedah Darul Aman State. The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis is based on the logic that maximizes Strengths and Opportunities, but at the same time can minimize Weaknesses and Threat. There are eight strategic initiatives to human capital development in the State Kedah Darul Aman: (a) enhance availability of quality education in the state, (b) enhance and expand skills centre to develop lower skilled worker, (c) to promote R and D in the State to inculcate innovative mindset, (d) identify and grow Coe to nurture talent base, (e) encourage individual to take up lifelong learning, (f) facilitate of tripartite engagements, (g) leveraging on graduates tracer study to tighten the link between educations and job market, and (h) conduct road – show, exhibitions, seminars, talks in the State to encourage more knowledge workers.

ABSTRAK

Dalam kertas kerja ini melihat hubungan antara kemiskinan dan pertumbuhan penduduk di Negeri Kedah Darul Aman - Malaysia. Selepas itu menganalisis keadaan sebenar di negeri ini menggunakan analisis PEST dan analisis SWOT. Akhirnya, tentang apa program pembangunan modal insan yang akan dilakukan di Negeri Kedah Darul Aman. Apabila kita melihat data di Negeri Kedah Darul Aman dari tahun 2006 – 2010 jumlah penduduk meningkat dari tahun ke tahun. Pertambahan penduduk diikuti oleh peningkatan dalam bilangan orang miskin. Perubahan dalam pertumbuhan penduduk mempengaruhi kadar kemiskinan di Negeri Kedah Darul Aman, tetapi tidak ketara kerana banyak faktor lain yang mempengaruhi tahap kemiskinan. Analisis PEST terdiri "analisis Politik, Ekonomi, Sosial, dan Teknologi" menerangkan rangka kerja faktor makro - alam sekitar yang digunakan dalam pengimbasan alam sekitar di Negeri Kedah Darul Aman. Kekuatan, Kelemahan, Peluang dan Ancaman (SWOT) analisis berdasarkan logik yang memaksimumkan Kekuatan dan Peluang, tetapi pada masa yang sama boleh meminimumkan Kelemahan dan Ancaman. Terdapat lapan inisiatif strategik untuk pembangunan modal insan di Negeri Kedah Darul Aman: (a) meningkatkan ketersediaan pendidikan berkualiti di negeri ini, (b) meningkatkan dan mengembangkan pusat kemahiran untuk membangunkan pekerja mahir, (c) untuk menggalakkan R dan D dalam Negeri untuk memupuk pemikiran inovatif, (d) mengenal pasti dan mengembangkan Coe untuk memupuk asas bakat, (e) menggalakkan individu untuk mengambil pembelajaran sepanjang hayat, (f) memudahkan penglibatan tiga pihak, (g) memanfaatkan kajian penyurih graduan untuk mengetatkan hubungan antara pendidikan dan pasaran kerja, dan (h) menunjukkan kelakuan jalan, pameran, seminar, ceramah di dalam Negeri bagi menggalakkan lebih ramai pekerja berpengetahuan.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
IMT-GT	: Indonesia - Malaysia - Thailand Growth Triangle
KIR	: Household Heads
NCER	: Northern Corridor Economic Region
PFI	: Private Finance Initiatives
PLI	: Poverty Line Income
UPEN	: State Economic Planning Unit

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Tenth Malaysian Plan is consist of sets historical milestone as Malaysia embarks on an important mission towards a progressive and high-income nation, as envisioned in Vision 2020. For Malaysia to be a high-income nation, it must be able to compete on a regional and global stage. This requires redoubling our effort to attract investment, drive productivity and innovation (Dato' Sri Mohd. Najib in the Tenth Malaysian Plan, 2010). The foundation of any productive high-income economy lies in a globally competitive, creative and innovative workforce.

There are ten big plan in The Tenth Malaysian Plan, that are (1) internally driven, externally aware, (2) leveraging on Malaysia diversity internationally, (3) transforming to high-income through specialization, (4) unleashing productivity-led growth and innovation, (5) nurturing, attracting and retaining top talent, (6) ensuring equality of opportunities and safeguarding the vulnerable, (7) concentrated growth, inclusive development, (8) supporting effective and smart partnerships, (9) valuing Malaysia environmental endowments, and (10) government as a competitive corporation.

In the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2010-2015), this country targets that in 2015 the average incomes for 40% of the households have the lowest income increased from RM1440 in 2009 to RM2300 and reduced poverty 2.0% in 2015.

The global economy continued to expand in the first quarter of 2012, aided by positive developments in the advanced economies. Malaysia's GDP growth remained resilient at 4.7% (Q4 2011 : 5.2) led by the favorable performance of the

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services and manufacturing sector, and supported by robust construction activity (Malaysian Economy Report, 2012).

Malaysia has the Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER). NCER development programmed is a government initiative to accelerate economic growth and elevate income levels in the north of Peninsular Malaysia – encompassing the states of Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang and Perak (NCER Socioeconomic Blueprint 2007-2025, 2007). The NCER initiative will span from 2007 to the end of the 12th Malaysia Plan in 2025.

There are a number of objectives behind the NCER initiative. Firstly, the programmed is part of the government's commitment to helping the region maximize its economic potential and closing the development and income gap between the different regions in Malaysia. Secondly, the Malaysian economy aims to move towards higher value-add and knowledge-based economic activities to drive further increases in per capita income. The NCER has the potential to make Malaysia a regional leader in a number of these sub-sectors (NCER Socioeconomic Blueprint 2007-2025, 2007).

The vision of the NCER is to be a world-class economic region by 2025, where it is amongst the world's best in a number of its key economic sectors, such as agriculture, tourism and biotechnology. Through the provision conducive business environment, the NCER will be a destination of choice for foreign and domestic businesses to invest in, whilst its emphasis on social development, community infrastructure and environmental integrity will make it a place where both Malaysians and foreigners would choose to work, learn, visit and live.

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